We have no light that hath not been given, We have no strength but shall soon We have no power wherein man may trust, Like him, no are things of time and dust;
And the legend we blezon with beam and ray,
And the song of our silence is "passing away."

We shall fade in our beauty, the fair and the bright Like lamps that have served for a festal night; And shall fall from our scheres, the old and strong, Like rose leaves swept by the breeze along; Though worshipped as gods in the olden day, We shall be like a vain dream, "passing sway."

From the stars of heaven to the flowers of earth From the stars of nearen to the lowers of mirth,
From the pageant of power and the voice of mirth,
From the mists of morn on the mountain's brow,
From childhood's song and affection's vow;
From all save that o'er which soul bears sway, Breathes but one record, "passing away!"

Nor were the rest of the outsiders idle. The night as we have remarked, was very dark; the half captured driver fought to the last, only ceasing when the last limb was pinioned; and the fear of shooting each other rendered the police in a measure powerless. They nevertheless returned shot for shot as long as the firing from within was continued. At one moment Captain Goddard approached the carriage door, one moment Captain Goodard approached the carriage ador, and a pistol flashed near enough to his face to scoreh his left cycbrow. For this he returned two shots, both of which are believed to have taken effect, though not mortally. One of them lodged in the watch of the fighting negro, who belongs to Mr. Stephens; the other made a flesh wound in the same

to undo the trace chains and detach the horses, and Mr. Toombs' man having discharged his last shot, leaped from the front of the carriage upon this officer's back, and bounded from their midst, though not without injury, as the blood in his tracks evinced. He has not yet been caught.

The capture was now complete; and upon ascertaining the extent of the damages, all were amazed that so little was done. A flesh wound in the arm of Mr. Butts, a bullet-hole through Mr. Smith and he was a superior of the su through Mr. Smithey's hat, a singed eyebrow on the part of Capt. Goddard, and a scratched face for Mr. Cox, are all the disasters sustained by the captors. The captives fared a little worse. Gen. Chaplin had his head bruised, Mr. Stephens' man the two wounds already described, and Mr. Toombe's man has not reported himself to the surgeon. The two captives were yesterday committed to prison by Captain Goddard, to await their trials; and it is understood that in the State of Maryland General C., after having atoned to the laws of the District, will be required to answer the charge of a murder-ous assault. A mulatto man, named Warner Harris, residing in the First Ward, was also committed to prison, as an der and abettor in the transaction.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Mr. Toombs' man, after wander

ing about in the woods two days, returned home to his mas-ter last evening. He has a severe though not dangerous wound from a pistol ball on one of his hands.

SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE. Fugitive States brought back from Pennsylvania-Fire Arms Used, and one Stave Killed.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9, 1850. Five slaves who had run away from their owners in Maryland, were brought down this morning in the cars of the Susquehanna rairoad from Pennsylvania. It appears that there were eleven runaways, from different counties in this there were eleven runaways, trom different counties in this State, and certain Pennsylvanians, learning that they were secreted on the farm of a negro, one mile across the Pennsylvania line, proceeded to capture them and succeeded in getting seven of them.

In passing through Strasburg, York county, the abolitionists, headed by Postmaster Brown, endeavored to rescue them, and succeeded in getting two of them. In the struggle, Brown was knocked down. The five slaves that remained were then out and the cars and sent to the city.

emained were then put into the cars and sent to the city.

While in the cars, pistols were fired at the Pennsylva nians. One slave, in attempting to shoot his captor shot himself. The affair produced a great excitement here, as well as all along the railroad. The slaves were lodged in jail this morning to await the arrival of their owners. Tel. Corr. Phil. Bul.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE PACIFIC.

I battle between the Danes and Holsteiners - News from

England, 4.c.

In England the Danish question is exciting great interest; it is thought that should the British trade in the Baltic be interrupted, it will become the duty of England to make a move to protect her commerce.

Smith O'Brien is to be removed from Maria Island to Hobert Town where he is to be bent in close confinement.

bart Town, where he is to be kept in close confinement.
On the receipt of official intelligence of the death of Gen. Taylor, a meeting of American citizens was convened at Liverpool, at the American Consulate, Col. Harrison, the American Consul, in the chair, when resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of the high admiration cherished by his countrymen, of the ability, zeal, integrity and public spirit of the lamented soldier and statesman, and regret of his loss. A petition to Congress was also adopted, praying that some permanent monument be erected in Washington to the memory of Gen. Taylor.

The debate on the admission of the Baron Rothschild was med on Monday night, when the House affirmed his ad mission by an overwhelming majority; but, on presenting himsell last night for admission, some difficulty arose as to the nature of the oaths which he should take. The oaths of allegiance and supremacy were taken by the honerable member, without hesitation, in the Jewish form, agreeably with a resolution of the House. The oath of abjucation was then tendered to him, and he took it all, except the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," and said he refused them because they were not binding in his conscience. The words, "on the true faith of a Christian," and said he refused them because they were not binding in his conscience. The Speaker then directed the Baron to withdraw rise to a very long debate, which ultimately led to an ad-

The Rev. George Copway, (Indian,) American deputyate the Peace Congress of Frankfort, has addressed the Liver-pool public with marked success. The crops are very promising in appearance.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

engagement ensued, in which the Danes were victorious. battle began at dawn of day and lasted eleven hours, the Danes attacked with about 25,000 men, and the insurrecthe Panes attacked with about 25,000 item, and the institutionary army was about 20,000 strong; the centre of the Schleswig Holsteiners, under Gen. Willisen occupied the village of Idstedt, a little distance North of the town of Schles-wig. The Danes attacked both wings of their enemies, and after a combat which continued for eight hours, they brought all their disposable strength against the centre of Willisen's troops, and at length forced him to return through Schleswig

ly important for the Danes. By dates from Hamburg of the 27th, we learn that the killed, wounded and missing in the battle of Idstedt are now stated at seven thousand, of which the greater share has fallen on the Danes. The number in action is estimated at 40,000 Danes and 30,000 Holsteiners. es that Gen. Von Willisen refused to accept the Danish General's offer of three days' truce, on

CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WEDNESDAY MONNING, AUGUST 11, 1850.

Term of the Office of Judge—How to be Removed.

The complaint is made that there are judges on the break manner in which the South break the work of the constitution, and a constitution of this complaint is made that there are judges on the break manner in which the South for this complaint. It is interesting to note the manner in which the South Formation of the constitution, and express provides the manner in which the South for this complaint, is made that there are judges on the break manner in which the South the work to the constitution, an express provides the purpose of the the citizens of the first the purpose that momination, is will be of little consequences when the state of the constitution is will be office the purpose that momination in which the South Blanch Pears Maryland, and the state will be constituted in the state will be constituted in the purpose of the term of this bear of the Convention to the first the normalized Delaware; size against the bill—or by States, as follows: Size of it, viz. Missayin, South Carolina, would be the stored of the bill, and Meers. Boriand and Schasting of Alexans, against it. Had the Senate been full, two term of the South, then, would have stood, if for and it against the bill, orly States, as follows: Size for it, viz. North Carolina, would have stood, if for and it against the bill, orly States, as follows: Size for it, viz. North Carolina, would have stood, if for any the proposition of the proposition of the south that work the Bouth of the South, then, would have stood, if for any the proposition of the proposition of the consequence of the purpose of the several three falls and the proposition of the purpose of t

Here in the control of the control o

thought proper to refer to them. The eyes of the country will now be transferred from the Senate to the House-whose deliberations, we trust, may tend to the safety of the Consti-

P. S .- The Union is informed that not more than 32 votes from the South, nor 42 from the North, will be cast against the Texas boundary bill from the Senate; but that Seward is

The Southern Press publishes the following proceedings, which were adopted by a meeting of the Southern representatives on Saturday night. The number present is not be surprised to see Congress break up without doing any thing towards the adjustment of this dangerous question :

1. Resolved, That no citizen shall be deprived of his life liberty or property, except by the judgment of his peers, and the laws of the land, and that the common law, as it existed the laws of the land, and that the common law, as it existed in the American Colonics on the 4th July, 1776, and the Constitution and laws of the United States applicable to our territories, shall be the fundamental law of said territory.

2. Resolved, That in the event that the non-slaveholding States objected thus to put the life, liberty and property of American citizens under American laws, we will insist upon a division of the country on the line, of 56 deg. 30 min., with a distinct recognition and protection of property in slaves.

3. Resolved, That we will not vote for the admission of California, unless the Southern boundary be restricted to the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min., North latitude.

4. Resolved, That we will not agree to any boundary between Texas and New Mexico which proposes to code to New Mexico any portion of territory south of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude and west of the Rio Grande, prior to the adjustment of the territorial question.

5. Resolved, That the representatives of the slave-holding States will resist by all usual legislative and constitutional

States will resist by all usual legislative and constitutional means the admission of the State of California and the ad-justment of the Texas boundary, until a settlement of the

the committee of lifteen be continued until the further action of the meeting, and that the chairman of that committee, by the concurrence of any three members thereof, may at

OPENING THE CANVASS.

Next Thursday the election of members of the State Convention will take place throughout the State, and though in every direction we hear of the clash of words among the various candidates, we have not had a single discussion in this city. A change of policy is, however, to take place. A meeting was held at the African Courch on Monday night, (J. M. Gregory, Esq., in the Chair, and P. Johnston Secretary,) which, in consequence of some misunderstanding, was not an extended debate on the policy of a battle of words between nineteen knights in this conventional tournament, they will find it difficult to agree upon the terms of the joust.

"PROTECTION" ON ITS LAST LEGS. A great change of opinion has taken place, even in Penntariff, and describing the terrible evils under which they are laboring, under the present system. His colleague, Mr. Sturgeon, said in reply, that while the pig iron business is depressed, because it is overdone in Europe and here, (and the depression, he argued, would be temporary,) some branches of iron manufacture are more profitable than ever. More iron is manufactured in the city of Pitusburg at the present season, and at a greater profit, than was ever before manufactured in Pitusburg. In 1849, the amount of coal mined in Pennsylvania exceeded that of 1848 by some 300,000 tons—there heine in 1843 about 3.000.000, and in 1849, 3,300,000 to indicate the continuous as a reason why we should adopt such a Judicial system as they have in Mississippi! I won't ask what would be thought, in Virginia, of one of the venerable men awail be thought, in Virgini The War in Schleswig-Tremendous battle between the Danes and Schleswig-Tremendous battle between the Danes and Schleswigers-Defeat and retreat of the Schleswig Holstein Army-Ten thousand lies lost.

The war has now commenced in earnest. On the 25th, the two armies met, and after some skirmishing a regular tons. This year, Mr. S. learned, it will as much exceed the

Pennsylvania was never in a more prosperous condition and this temporary depression will correct itself in less than

six months. That is my judgment." When we compare this language with that held by Mr. S. a few years since, when he was an advocate of protection, The appointment of Secretary of the Interior has been tendered by the President to Thomas M. T. McKennon, of Pennsylvania, and that of Secretary of War to Charles M. Conrad, at present a representative in Congress from Louithe largest sum ever collected.

For the Enquirer.

de, the Judge may be as apprehensive of the effect of his ecision, in this case, upon the question whether he will be e-elected, as in the other case, upon the question whether he In Accomage, a candidate for a seat in the Convention has

In Accomac, a candidate for a seat in the Convention has said the Judge "ought to go out of office, but he re-eligible after a definite number of years?" Is this an answer to the objection, if he may be again before the people of the same office when that number of years expires, and may in the mean time be a candidate for some other office? In such a case there is great reason to apprehend that the Judge might be thinking of the effect of his decision upon those who might pass upon him afterwards. By such a system we should not only have entailed upon usa dependent Judiciary, but we would lay the foundation for what has truly been said to be "one of the greatest curses that could befall any community"—a political Judiciary.

We are now supposing that the framers of the constitution, to promote judicial purity, to guard against the judges

We are now supposing that the framers of the constitu-tion, to promote judicial purity, to guard against the judges looking to the effect upon the voters, of his decisions, make him ineligible to the same office, when his term expires.— Let us remember, that when he accepted the judgship, he gave up his practice and now can't easily get that practice back. Would he not be apt to look to "some other situa-tion?" is there not danger that the judicial term for years might be made subservient to political office? Is there not ground to fear that the judge thus situated, might be rather more anxious as to the effect of his decision in reference to party combinations, than as to its effect in attaining the jus-tice of the case? To have the seat of justice invaded by tice of the case? to have the seat of justice invaded by party passions and political partialities, and to have its course moulded by them? Who could contemplate such a state of

most instances would, in reference to character and judg-ment, suffer in comparison with a large number of the pre-sent Justices of the County Courts.

Under such a system, the men really well qualified for Ju-dicial office would remain in the back ground. They would iced no desire for the office, and even it willing to accept it would not descend to the art.

serve the people. I am not prepared to believe that the number of applicants or the extent of electioneering we should have under such a system, would be any amends for or getting Judges without the proper Judicial qualifica-

people for a term of years, would be great in any way that the system may be contrived; if the Judges be eligible for from what they would be under the principle of ineligibility, but they would be under the principle of ineligibility, but they would be very nearly, if not quite as great.

And why shall these mischiers be brought upon the people of Virginia? If other States have been so mwise as to adopt the system which entails them, they must bear them as

best they may. But if we would profit by their example, let us eachew that system as a curse. Surely there is nothing the candidates, it was resolved to have a discussion to commence at the African church to-night, to be continued on Friday night, and next week until the day of election. We have not heard the order of arrangements, and, as there are nighten knights in this conventional tournament, they will compare favorably with Mississippi in respect to the more condition of her people, the justness of public sentiment, and the character of the men elevated by her to Judicial office; all of which things are greatly affected by the mode of election and the tenure. The men of '76, who established that tenure in Virginia.

will live to future ages. We are asked to renounce their work, and take in lieu of it the system of election by the

there being in 1843 about 3,000,000, and in 1849, 3,300,000 public sentiment and lower the character and bearing of the tons. This year, Mr. S. learned, it will as much exceed the men who are placed in office.

The increased agitation of the people, the adding second in the people of the people of the deliner second in the people of the people

tons. This year, Mr. S. learned, it will as much exceed the amount in 1849—it will amount to 3,690,000. Mr. Sturgeon's words are worthy of being recorded. He said:

"Mr. President, the evil complained of is slight when compared with the remedy—a permanent establishment of high rates of taxation by tariff. This depression is temporary, and will right itself, but if we raise the tariff at the present time, it will be a permanent tax—a permanent saddle upon the agricultural interests of the country. The situation of Pennsylvania was never more prosperous than at this moment. Agricultural products command a price one-third higher than from 1842 to 1846. Flour was then but \$3.50, and now brings \$5.35. Again, Mr. President, our woollen interests are increasing and prosperous—wools bringing 20 to 25 per cent. more now than for the last seven or eight years. So far as her agricultural interests are concerned, Pennsylvania was never in a more prosperous condition; such a system, and making them feel your conservative in-fluence. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Voters of the District composed of the Counties of Greensville, Southampton, Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Sus-sex and Surry: Having been nominated by a meeting of the citizens of

For the Electors of the Convention District, composed of the counties of Powhatan, Amelia, Cumbertand and Bucking-

newspapers, by a public meeting in my own county, as one of the delegates for this discrict, to the approaching Convention, and been requested at the same time to make known

sideration of that body.

The invitation to a service of this peculiar character, I have not felt at liberty to decline. And as respects the desired expression of my opinions, indisposed for various reasons, to resort to the mode which others have seen fit to prening channel, of the newspapers, for my explanation. them with the brevity required by the great amount of the

the Basis of Representation. It was the question mainly, which brought on the last Convention, which formed the distracting controversy in that body, and is to be the subject of a conflict of similar pharacter in the present Convention. The people on this side of the magnitains, by uniting in the last Convention of the magnitude of the magnitud call for the Convention, have concurred in the re-opening of this perilous controversy, in the idea, it must be supposed, that as it could not be finally avoided, the present was the most favorable moment to encounter it. Property being the real tie which holds society together, the due protection of it is the first interest, and the primary object to which the moulded by them? Who could contemplate such a state of things without grief and alarm?"

But again, if under the system of electing judges for a term of years, the judge must (as a security for judicial purity) "go out of office" at the end of the term for which he has been elected, to what a dilearma shall we be reduced in another respect? If a man accepting judgeship for a term of years is to give up his practice at the beginning of the term, and his judgeship at the end of it, what sort of person would be willing to take judgeship ander such a system? I pray the people seriously to reflect on this. Do they believe we should continue to have on the general court bench judges equal to Leigh and Lomax, Smith and Field, Robertson and Thompson, Fry and Baker?

Suppose in Accomac, Scarburg elected for a term of years and then made ineligible, can we feel sure that when the term expired, he would be succeeded by his equal? So far from answering either of these questions in the affirmative. I do in my considerace believe that such a system would bring upon the bench, to act as Judges, as et of men who in nost instances would, in reference to character and judge most affect no many pointed at the Southern cause on the instances would, in reference to character and judge in the first interest, and the principles are the first interest, and the questionable right. But theorizers have discovered that representation is a right only belonging to men, not property; and that this, though entitled to protection, can only lay claim to it in some inferior form. There is now a protection to property in the existing Constitution by not a full, but a modified representation. This is will be proposed to take away (and I believe successfully) in the Convention. A substitute is to be profered; what it will be has not been explained, and I do not pretend to know; but this I know, that no arrangement not based on some mode of representation, no arrangement not based on some mode of representation. The I femogrates will have fourteen majority in the Legislature on joint ballot. isting arrangement, therefore, without the substitution of another of this character, will be not only unjust and dan-gerous, but will be the taking a right which is already estab-

The question of the proper qualification for suffrage stands next to this. The objects of a qualification are to ascertain the interest in the community and moral compe-tency of the voter; and it should be arranged to avoid, as much as possible, fraud and away in the exercise of the right. Landed property only answers the end adequately; but as there can be no expectation of returning to that, a small personal assessment, such as we have now, can answer little

and on which my own selicitude is the deepest, is that of the transfer of all elections to the people. The admitted abuses by the Legislature in the elections confided to that the transfer of all elections confided to that body, hardly leave the people in a state of mind to judge failty on this subject. It is that too is a which they are most universally approached with adulation. Tagy ought to consider the question in the view of their interests only, and need not be told that the change proposed, is of a nature to affect those interests vitally. Before descending to the considered in the charge of a caucus, and sideration of particular officers, there are some general views, of no small force applicable to the policy of riving all the elections to the people. No candid person will do no, that if the office is considerable, or if several elections be put together. Caucus a arrangements will control them. This result we know to be inevitable. Now, how much real voice and agenity of the meeting of the people have in elections under this control? It is not by the best men that Cancus arrangements are managed, as every body knows, but by a spirants. These bind the people to their nominations, and carry them along with no more than the app arance of Fre. Agency, thus making

tions, as they grow dense in their population or oil, always come. Solicitation and flattery of the people are to carry the mass of the elections. As these practices degrade the their bage and their run! There are other inevitable evils attending frequent elec- ple of Cabi can have become convinced that they cannot

tions. The people who have much to do at home, and who carry on a State gover love their employments, as that class always do, after a brief with California prices. period cease to attend elections, or attend only the most important. Then the class with little beginess or pleasure at home, take the control. It is for you, fellow citizens, to describe the class that their condition—their population being transient and destitute of local attachments. The people of South Cali-

duce.

There is a further important consideration to be taken into view, in multiplying elections by the people. A number of votes when various elections come together, (as they must, cannot be given conveniently in our present "viva voce" mode, the guarantee for independence in suffrage, and the character of the people. The vote by ballot will be introduced in suffrage, and the character of the people. The vote by ballot will be introduced in suffrage, and the character of the people. The vote by ballot will be introduced in suffrage, and the character of the people. The vote by ballot will be introduced in suffrage, and the character of the people. The vote by ballot will be introduced in suffrage, and the character of the people. The vote by ballot will be introduced in suffrage, and the character of the people. The vote by ballot will be introduced in suffrage, and the character of the people do not wish the bill for the admission of the State to be passed. By the next packet these statements are, it is alleged, to be verificated in the produced in suffrage and the character of the people. character of the perspie. The vote by ballot will be intro-duced in complex elections, the refuge of the service the scep-tre of the powerful. With all their principles of evil influ-ence combined, as the consequence of multiplying elections by the people, how long will the purity of your Government

such a system, and making them feel your conservative influence.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

The people, how long will the purity of your Government continue?

FIRST APPEARANCE OF JENNY LIND!

The American public is respectfully informed that the first professional appearance of Jenny Lind in New York, will take place on or about the 18th September. At the first contake place on or about the 18th September. At the first contake place on or about the 18th September and ample details will be given in due time.

P. T. BARNUM.

DESPATCHES FROM PORTUGAL.—The special contents of the Philadelphic North American telegraph found by Captain Goddard at the residence of the distance of the Philadelphic North American telegraph found by Captain Goddard at the residence of dispatches from the Mediterranean Squadron arrived in Washington this morning. He reports done is still at large.

"A special bearer of dispatches from the Mediterranean Squadron arrived in Washington this morning. He reports done is still at large.

Squadron arrived in Washington this morning. He reports to note is still at large.

Squadron arrived to Naples, whence he expects to return to have withdrawn from his mission in consequence of the offensive terms in which the offer of the Portuguese Ministry to pay all claims except that in relation to General Armstrong, were contented and of the Proportion one is still at large.

It is said Chaplin, the kidnapper, will be delivered and to Naples withdrawn from his mission in consequence of the offensive terms in which the offer of the Portuguese Ministry to pay all claims except that in relation to General Armstrong, were contented to proportion to that body abused other parts of dispatches from the Mediterranean Squadron arrived in Washington this morning. He reports to note is still at large.

WILLIAM POPE DABNEY. ATTORNEY.

WILLIAM POPE DABNEY. AUTORNEY of Powhatan. Goothind, will all claims except that in relation to General Armstrong, were contented to that paper on Sunday as follows:

"A special bearer of disp

FOR THE ENQUIRER. | have already seen. Let us now consider the particular elections proposed to be transferred to the people. First the Governor. If this office continues shorn of power and patronage, in the degree that it now is and will be in any well

pose of, for conclusion, but bestow it on very different con-siderations. And I pray earn sily, that your own vote, and that of the other electors of the State, may be no guided by the Power in whom rests all events and destinies, as to lead,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient serv't, CAUCUS OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

Washington, August 9.
The Southern members of Congress in the House held a mens fast night in the Capitol. A Committee of fifteen was appointed to report proper measures for the action of the South respecting the Slavery and Territorial questions. The following named gentlemen comprise the Committee: Tombs, Chairman; Burt, Hilliard, Thompson of Mississippi, Cabell, Howard, Johnson of Arkansas, Morse, Green,

The Southern Caucus Committee-The Cabinet-Nary Pro motions, 4-c.
Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Washington, August 10, 1850. The complities of fifteen, appointed at the Southern cau-ens on Tharzday might last, will report to the caucus on Monday night. Mr. Toombs is chairman. One object which.

The following is a list of navy promotions, confirmed by the Senate on the twenty-third of last month: Commander Hugh N. Page to be a captain in the navy,

cice R. F. Stockton, resigned.

Commander William Inman to be captain, vice Benj. Coop r. deceased. Lieutenant Francis B. Etlison to be a commander, vic age, promoted.

Lieutenant Edward B. Boutwell to be a commander, vice

icr, resigned.

M. Van Allen, as Charge to Ecuador, has been confirmed.

also Mr. Fowler, District Attorney for Mississippi, and Mr. Sherman, Postmaster at Utica, N. Y.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.] Washington, August 12, 1850. Washington, August 12, 1850.

In the proceedings of the Southern meeting held the other night, there is nothing that necessarily involves any fac-

ged, as every conthe people to their nominations, and carry their areng with
no more than the app arance of Free Agency, thus making
them responsible for the selfah ambition, or other unwortny
passions, of which they do not partake, but of which they are
to bear the blame, and to reap the evil consequences.

The propositions. But I presame that the South
ness of the propositions. But I presame that the South
will not according to circumstances. That they will exhaust
will not according to circumstances. That they will exhaust of view. Then succeeds the influence of electioneering.— all reasonable efforts to defeat the admission of California We know that this is inevitable. As offices in the direct gift with her present boundaries, until the territorial questions of the people are now sought, so they ever will be in the same circumstances in popular States. I put out of view the grosser practices, to which Free States, in popular electric states and the longer we are affort the greater will be the danger.

the mass of the decitions. As these practices degrade the actors, so they do, in the long run, those on whom they are employed, it being a maxim, that flattery corrupts equally the giver and receiver. With multiplied elections, where is the mischief to end? How notorious is the fact, that frequent elections breed demagogues? How attested is it by the history of all Republics, that THIS RACE has been

cide, whether this be the state of things you desire to intro-duce.

There is a further important consideration to be taken into view, in multiplying elections by the people. A number of source in California, avoying, the opinion that the slavery-

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-1ST SESSION.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12.

After some unimportant morning business, the California hill was taken up. The question was on the motion of Mr. Turney to amend by substituting the proposition offered to

Mr. Soule spoke in support of the amendment.

Mr. Foote replied briefly, and remarked upon an expression used by the Senator, which he characterised as sedi-

ious, and worthy of a Danton or Marat. The Senator has declared that the South would not submit to this bill, and that if she submitted she would be debased, and her people

that if she submitted saw would be debased, and her people were fit only to be slaves.

Mr. Soule explained that what he did say was this: "Bo you suppose," he had asked, "that the South will submit to all these aggressions? If they did, the masters of slaves were fit to be slaves themselves."

Forther explanations took place, and the question was the state. The approximations took place, and

Further explanations took place, and the question was
then taken. The amendment was reject—yeas 20, nays 30.
Mr. Berrien took the floor. His daty to his State, and to
her particular relation to this subject, rendered it necessary
for him to speak on this subject. He proceeded to state his
objections to the bill at great length.
Mr. Foote commented on some remarks of the Senator from Georgia upon those who acted the part of censors upon the sentiments expressed by Senators, Mr. Foote denied that he had played the part of censor. He had freely comment

ed, in a fit manner, upon the arguments and views of Sena tors. He had said nothing in disparagement of the resolu-tions of the Legislature of Georgia, which the gentleman had so ably defended.

Mr. Cass vindicated his doctrine in regard to the power.

The House, after discussion on a bill for the relief of Wi trop S. Harding, adjourned until to-morrow.

Tuespay, August, 13, SENATE.
The bill to make donations of public lands to actual set lers was taken up, and Mr. Walker spoke at length in it.

support.

The bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The California bill was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, who had taken the floor yesterday, addressed the Senate at considerable length. He stated has objections to the bill on several grounds.

Why, he asked, were northern men urging the admission of California! It was not to promote their manufactures for California would be free trade. It was not to preserve political power, because the Xo-th had a majority already The only purpose was, therefore, to commit an aggression.

sippi, Cabell, Howard, Johnson of Araansas, Alexan, Clingman, Thomas McLane, Houston, Rowie.

The committee will meet to-morrow at nine o'clock, and will report to an adjourned caucus meeting on Monday night will report to an adjourned caucus meeting on Monday night.

The committee will meet to-morrow at nine o'clock, and will report to an adjourned caucus meeting on Monday night this was the healing meesure that was proposed. The monstrances of the South were met with indifference monstrances. upon the Souta. If there was now denger to the Union was because the North had acted unjustly to the South, as

This was a constitutional Union-and those who atte ted to overthrow the constitution, were the real disunionis We stand on the verge of an act that will form an era in o history. At a moment of unparalleled excitement, we about to do an act that will overthrow the balance of pow

The consequences could be foreseen.

For his own part, he felt obliged to resist the measure one pregnant with consequences fatel to the Union. He was instructed by the Legislature of his State to oppose this bill and he considered it as tantamount to the Wilmot previse and in a form more objectionable. He gave his soleann warn and in a form more objectionable. He gave his solemn war ing against the consummation of this act. He used no manace, but he warned the majority not to look to the Sau as a field where victories were to be won without cost. Mr. Clemens gave a summary of his objections to the bill

the informality of the precedents, &c. Whatever his Statshould do he would do. He would obey her commands. States were not subjects of the action of the government. This government could not, if it tried, subdue one State, by they would have the whole fourteen against them before the could be the subjects of the subjects. Mr. Barnwell replied to some portion of Mr. Houston emarks, and vindicated the Nashville Convention.

After some further conversation the bill was passed—yes 34, nays 18, as follows:

34. nays 18, as follows: YEAS—Messers, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bradbury, Engli-Cass, Clase, Cooper, Davis of Mass., Dickinson, Dodge of Wis, Dodge of Jowa, Rouglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale Handin, Houston, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Uphan, Wales, Walker, Winthrop and Whiteomb—34. Nays—Messes, Atchison, Barnwell, Berrica, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Miss., Dawson, Foote, Hunter, King, Morton, Pratt, Rask, Schastain, Soule, Turaey and Vales—18.

Mr. Butler, from a portion of the minority, asked leave offer a protest to-morrow, to be entered on the journals.

Mr. Douglas moved to take up the bill to establish the brittery of New Mexico. It was read a second time and pasoned till to-morrow. Some remarks were made by Mr. Poote, Mr. Butter an others, on the order of proceeding. Mr. Foote said the bould be passed in two hours. There was not likely to

any more debate.

Mr. Butler — he had intended to urge the legitive six

that the committee rise. The committee rose accordingle and the House, at half past three o'clock, adjourned.

IOWA ELECTION .- Returns from the city of Dubuque show a majority of 243 for Hempstead, the Democratic car didate for Governor, and 87 for Lincoln Clark, the Democra

A gentleman arrived in this city, in the last evening southern bont, who states that he is just from San Antonio, in Texas, and that there are 8,000 men under atms, preparing to march to the Rio Grande, to defend the right's of Texas. Thousands more are ready, if it should be necessary, to rally under the standard of the State.—[Union.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore San. HARPER'S FERRY, Ang. 13-P. M.

The cholera still prevails here to an abraing extent
Nine deaths have occurred since yesterday—three of their
o-day; among the victims is Mr. J. W. Smallwood, agent
of the Baltimore Sup.

Cholera, I just learn, have occurred at Cambeston, Viguia above here, the subjects both from this place—one name Kinningham, and the other was one of Mr. Carrolf, wai ters, the hotel keeper, who died of cholera here but a feather was one days since.
THE CHOLERA AT WINCHESTER, VA.—The Cl

lera has broken out at Winchester, Va., and since yested ay morning six deaths have occurred. Among the deaths Mr. Langly, superintendent of the railroad. Three negroes belonging to the Hon. Mr. Col-South Carolina, absconded some six weeks atte concealed in this city until to-day, when two